TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

ANOTHER BRIDGE BROKEN

A WHOLE TRAIN GONE DOWN.

CISCINSATI, Friday, Sept. 19-Midnight. A terrible accident occurred to-night on the Sten bewille and Indiana Railroad. A passenger train went through the bridge near Steubenville, and a great many were killed. We are auxiously waiting for further particulars.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11-1,30 a. m.

The Stenbenville and Cincinnati express train, going West on the Steubenville and Indiana road, ran through the bridge this evening, thirteen miles west of Steubenville.

A messenger who has just come in reports that the whole train, which was filled with passengers, went down. It is impossible to learn the particulars tonight. A train has been dispatched to the scene of the disaster to render all possible assistance.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858. Nothing definite has as yet transpired respecting the action of the Railroad Presidents. The agreement of the 5th of July has been gone over and mostly agreed to. The main point of difference was relative to the rates for all rail, and rail and water carriage. It has been settled to have separate rates where water carriage forms part of the route. A recess has been taken to allow the freight agents to agree upon rates. If they agree, and the rates are approved of by the dents, the main difficulty will be overcome. The final result will not be arrived at before midnight, if then. The prospects are good for a satisfactory adjustment and return to fair rates.

"Overcoming Evil with Good"

Convention.

Utica, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10, 1853.

The Philanthropic Convention assembled here this morning, and is diligently engaged in "overcoming evilwith good."

Mr. A. J. Davis nominated the following officers:

Provident—Ira S. Hitchcock of Oneida.

Fite-Presidents—F. J. Walker of Giens Falls, Omily Rogers
Utica, Ira Porter of Wankegan, III.: Parker Pillsbury of

Masschusetts.

Scortsprict—C. H. Plumb of Holley, Dr. R. T. Hallock of Row-York, Glice F. Stebbins of Rochester.

Business Committee—A. J. Davis of New-York, Amos Rogers of Urica, Caroline Brown, M. D., of Urica, F. Davis of New-York, A. Newton of Boston.

Mr. A. J. Davis read the order of business, which

Mr. A. J. Davis read the order of business, which stated that three sessions a day would be held.

Mr. A. J. Davis made the opening address. He discussed the great question of evil under five distinct propositions, viz: Babyhood, Youth, Childhood, Manhood and Maturity. Babyhood, he said, was the ante-human period: Youth, the jonter-human; Childhood, the super-human; Manhood, the spiritual; and Maturity, the harmonical period.

Mr. A. J. Davis occupied the forenoon in delivering this speech.

Mr. H. C. Plumb of Holley, Orleans County, deliv red the first address.

Parker Pillsbury then spoke of the reproduction of

Parker Pillsbury then spoke of the reproduction of man by the sexes.

Mary F. Davis presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, as woman is the half of a republican nation, size should be invested with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, among which are the elective framehier, the trial by a jury of her own peers, eligibility to offices, the control of her children under age, and the protection of her person and property against aggression.

Resolved, That as woman is the mother of the race, and therefore more infinential than any other being in giving character and direction to our great humanity, she should be protected and assisted by society in attaining the utmost perfection of development physically, intellectually and morally, and that, to this end, colleges of every grade should be unreservedly thrown open to woman, that she may be educated in all departments, side by side with her brother, while young girls should be released from the hopeless, protracted, wasting toll of unlicality work-shops, or awakened from the letharry of fushiomable dissipation, and attracted into homorable and herarity avenues of industry, where a just renumeration will enable them to gain not only a liberal most distribution, but an elevated and independent characters-forthermore, as through maternity, woman is the world's greater attite as sufferer, and as show has the responsibility of guiding the young mind of her children for many years after birth, she should be free to select her own surrounding, and to specify her own time for assuming this great artistic work of reproduction the young man of her content for many large the people behalf be free to select her own surroundings, and to specify he own time for assuming this great artistic work of reproduction with its toils, sufferings and responsibilities.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Hewry C. Wright spoke about woman's controlling her own maternity, and her influence upon her

offspring.
Mr. Charles Partridge addressed the Convention

Against paper currency.

A strong tone of free-loveism is perceptible in all the speeches thus far, and the Convention, if anything, smells stronger than the Rutland Convention.

Julia Branch will make the opening speech to-

The Slavery Debate.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The Slavery debate was continued this evening.

Parson Brownlow was obliged to have his argument read, being still afflicted with bronchitis. He replied to the chief abolition argament "That man cannot "hold his fellow man in bondage." He dwelt upon the antiquity of the institution and its transfer from one generation to another to the present day. Slavery is protected by the Constitution of the United States. He denied that the early founders of the republic were opposed to Slavery. In proving Washington's advocacy of the "institution," he hoped he was pot injuring Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon scheme. Whether he turned to the primitive form of Slavery as sanctioned by God, or its present condition, throughout all its stages, it was impossible to find that the former was better, but readly worse. In resuming Biblical proofs he contended that Ham married one of the daughters of the race of Cain, who bore certain marks, i. e., that she was a black wench. He (Pryne) may rest satisfied that Slavery will be perpetuated till the horn of the angel Gabriel blowed. He reiterated that he did not advocate the slave-trade, but pictured the terrible condition of the negroes in petuated till the horn of the anger Canter.

He reiterated that he did not advocate the slave-trade, but pictured the terrible condition of the negroes in Africa, and how they would appeal, if the could, to be relieved from their terrible condition, and pray to be brought to America and enslaved under kind and civ-ilized masters.

The strong point of difference between the debaters

The strong point of difference between the debaters, in their reference to the Bible, is the true meaning of the word "servant," and numerous commentaries have been consulted by each thereon. Mr. Brownlow contends that it means slave, as now recognized; but Mr. Pryne as strenuously holds that it refers to one whose services are hired.

Mr. Brownlow continued his argument on this point at considerable length, and then referred to the difference in the mental condition of the races and the disparity of the negro. He then closed by replying to the assertion of Mr. Pryne that Southerners wished to infimidate by cracking their whips, asking, "Does he not know that during these discussions three or five of the audience to one have been against me, and that the reporters of the newspapers of this city have been friendly to his side of the question? I intimidate little Abram Pryne—an unscrupation of the interestic of the propertice of the city have been friendly to his side of the question? I intimidate little Abram Pryne—an unscrupations of the city have been friendly to his side of the question? All the city have been friendly to his side of the question? I intimidate little Abram Pryne—an unscrupation of the first properties of the city have been friendly to his side of the question? How rettely ridicipals." or the city are being a control of the city of the cit

for I could successfully prowheat him, a weak of he credit to me.

Mr. Pryne, in opening, said it was impossible to reply to the vulgar and brutal language of his competitor. Not only himself but his family had been insulted by him. He would stop to answer that his daughter would never marry a Southerner. He had indeed stooped very low when he engaged in this dehate; but as he (Brownlow) seemed incompetent to present the strongest arguments of the South, he (Pryne) would bring them up himself, as he wished to go over the whole ground. He then treated at length the Dred Scott decision, and entered into along political harangue, referring to the threats of the Southerners to seede from the Union, he said he did not care if the Slavery agitation did drive them out. He was here met with a storm of hisses, and for some time was mable te proceed.] Resuming he denied that Washington, Jefferson, and our other forefathers generally, ever advocated Slavery, reading lengthy extracts from their writings to substantiate his denial. He next referred to the proceedings of the "Virginia Abolition Society" and its petitions to Congress for the abolition of Slavery. He argued that negro slaves could not only support themselves, but were obliged and able to sup credit to me.

Mr. Pryne, in opening, said it was impossible to reply

Vellow Fever at New-Orleans. NEW-ORLEASS, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858. The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday

Great National Horse Exhibition.

Springfield, Mass., Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

Over three bundred borses from abroad, including the most celebrated animals in the Northern and Middle States, are already entered for the Great National Horse Exhibition to be held here next week. This insures a rouch finer and larger exhibition than either of the former ones. The Exhibition opens on Tuesday and closes on Friday. Six Governors of States, including Gov. Banks and Gov. King, are to be in attendance.

Edward Everett will be one of the speakers at the banquet on Friday. Three thousand dollars are already offered in premiums. Our hotels are tast filling up with strangers, and over fifty horses, including Ethan Allen and Old and Young Rattler, are now on

Buffalo, Sept. 10, 6 p.m.—Flour market quiet and demand limited; prices favor hayers; sales, 506 bbls. at \$5.25 m \$5.37 m good to choice superfine Onto, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian, \$5.560 \$5.65 for good to choice extra do. Willan in fair demand for millim, and market steady sales \$5.900 bms. at \$1.026 \$1.10 for Red Olio and Indiana; \$1.100 \$1.25 for good to choice Wille Indiana and Canadian. Cosx delfand neavy; sales of 29,000 bms. at \$6.250c for unseumd; 60c for sound. Barley scarce and wanted at 22c. Reg nominal at 70m. Oars deal and nominal at 40c for new and 42c. for old. Whisky quiet; bolders ask 22jc., buyers offer 22c. CASAL Freitharts unchanged—52c. on Flour, 9jc. on Wheat, 9c. on Corto New-York. Reckipts by Lake in the last 24 hours; 420 bbls. Flour, 50,738 bms. Wheat, 15.206 do. Corn. 1,409 do. Rye, 208 do. Barley, 259 do. Oats. Shiffer by Canal: 2,57 bbls. Flour, 45,966 bms. Wheat, 95,547 do. Corn. Oswego, Sept. 10.—6 p. m.—Flours in moderate demand. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bbls. Red Olio at \$1.15, afoat. Corn. Illinois, and 60c. for Watto. Rye held firmer at 70c. offered and 70c. asked. Oars quiet. Freight's dull and steady at 75c. on

PRIORITY 21,000 binds. When, 12,000 binds. Corn.
Corn.
Chicago, Sept. 10, p. m.—Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and declimed 2c. Corn steady at 551c. Suppression binds. Corn. Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Flour 27,000 binds. Corn. Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Flour and binds. Corn. Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn lower: White, 726280c.; Yellow, 996922c. Whisky firm at 200726c. Provisions dull and unchanged.
PPHLADTLEHIA, Sept. 10.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat in active demand at 4:140 for White and 4:12624130 for Red. Corn scarce at 96209c. Whisky dull at 25264130 for Red. Corn scarce at 96209c. Whisky dull at 25264130 for Red. Corn. Sept. 10.—Special sept. Suppression binds. Suppressio

Boston, Sept. 10.—Arrived, bark Ella, Sparrow, New-York, brig J. Means, Wells, Mansanilla.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

POLITICS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 6, 1858.

The National Administration are sorely exercised at the nomination of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress by the People's Convention of this district, on the 25th of August. Mr. Stevens has twice represented the district in Congress, and is one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania. Republican in every impulse and conviction, a ready debater and sound logician, with indomitable courage and energy, he will prove a thoru in the flesh of a President who has proved recreant to every obligation he gave to the people in 1856, and false to the interests of his native State. Mr. Stevens's nomination has been hailed with joy throughout the entire North. Congratulation upon congratulation has poured in upon him to accept the nom-ination and enter the canvass with his former wellknown energy. You may rely with confidence upon his proving himself equal to the emergency of the times. Mr. Stevens was called before the Convention, and made a short speech, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, and incidentally referred to several topics which are now agitating the country. In alluding to the tariff, he said he was in favor of such a revision as would protect those articles of American industry which needed protection. He reflected upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, with respect to this question, and said that ever since the present incumbent had been in the White House, the languishing factories, the cold and almost idle furnaces, and the silent work-shops, show the effects of their policy. Great Britain, while crying out "Free Trade," had at this day one of the most protective tariffs she ever had. Mr. Stevens declared himself opposed to Slavery; he was opposed to it everywhere iot only because Slavery was opposed to free white labor, but because Slavery was wrong, oppressive and barbaric. While we had no right to interfere State sovereignty, he believed that Congress should so legislate as to keep it out of the Territories forever. He holds that Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories under the Government until they are admitted into the Union; and that Congress, while so legislating for the Territories, ought to mold all the institutious in such a manner as never to allow Slavery to pollute soil

The friends of the National Administration are resorting to every means in their power to defeat Mr. Stevens, but their efforts will prove futile. The cry that they are attempting to raise a disaffection in the Republican ranks is simply ridiculous; if reminds one of the fable of the boy and

However, it is true, and cannot be denied, that Edward C. Darlington, editor of The Examiner and Herald, has come out against the ticket, simply on the ground that he had discovered, on the orning of the Convention, that he would be the lowest candidate of seven, and that Mr. Stevens would undoubtedly be settled on the first or second ballot, he would oppose whatever ticket they might settle. Mr. Darlington, on more occasions than one, has required coaxing before he would come up to the support of the ticket settled, unless he himself, or some of his most particular friends, were upon it, although he has made his entire fortune out of the party which he now deserts. He cries fraud in the face of his competitors when he run delegates in every district wherein he could get men to serve him: and then, when fairly distanced by them, he turns round, declines going before the county, and subsequently goes over to the friends of the Na-tional Administration, and is now caucussing with them on the formation of a ticket to defeat the one them on the formation of a ticket to defeat the one settled by the "Opposition." It is fortunate that Mr. Darlington has no deeper hold on the people of the county in his treason to the principles of the party which has given him his bread and butter for the last fifteen years; else there might be some fears entertained of the success of the party which is in opposition to the odious doctrines of Free Trade and the Extension of Slavery.

Mr. Buchanan had rather lose any other five districts in the United States than that Thaddeus

Stevens should be successful at his own home, and will, doubtless, stoop to all of the lowest and blackest devices to accomplish his defeat. Rumors of personal appeals for the White House, are heard every day-Federal money will be forced into the district in untold sums, yet all will not do: yeomanry of Lancaster County will have a man to represent them on the floor of Congress who will be their pride and boast. Mr. Stevens will be triumphantly elected, and the

e their pride and boast.

The speech of Col. John W. Forney at Tarrytown in favor of Mr. Haskin has been read by hundreds of Forney's old friends here. They, one and all, pronounce it one of the most withering and blasting speeches which has been made against Mr. Bu-chanan since he became President. Those who know Mr. Buchanan here, and how faithfully Col. Forney served him, I assure you know to appre-ciate and despise the traitor to so faithful a friend. Prince Hal had some reason to dismiss Falstaff on ascending the throne, but President Buchanan yet

needed Col. Forney.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan have not yet agreed upon a candidate, although Mr. Darlington is daily with them. Mr. Buchanan is said to be willing to accept any man, with or without any principles, if he can in any manner defeat Mr. Stevens. With the exception of a few demagogues, the ticket gives

general satisfaction, and Mr. Stevens's majority will be creditable to the man and to the party, as well as to the cause which we advocate.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PEPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

H. H. Vas DYCE, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as recommended as the expression of the sentiments of the Convention which subsequently adopted them:

Hessleed, That the Republican party was called into being by an imminent public danger and an urgent public necessity-che-danger of the subjection of our vast national territory to Human Slavery-and the necessity of realing and the arresting that

even though struggling against the full power ertions of the Federal Executive, Judiciary, most part, of the House also, is not ineffec-mit certain, if earnestly and steadfastly main wined with a beneficent and for reaching

in the second of the second plane of Kansas solved. That to the heroic and devoted plane or of Kansas coder assurances of our admiration of shelr courses and by, our profound sympathy for their most unimerited trial sufferings, and our countablishests on their triumph, so nobly now so nearly achieved in the facts of unprecedented embarants, perils and sortheres, and we had up their example to

rpose haffled.

Resolved. That we demand the prompt admission of Kansas as

completion forthwith.

Resolved, That it is eminently desirable that our national domain should be acquired and appropriated by pioneers and actual settlers, rather than by monopolists and speculators, and to his end we surge upon Congress the immediate passages of the bill submitted last Winter by the Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylva-

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CON-VENTION.

Mr. Brooks, from the Joint Committee of Conference, reported the following resolutions, the first ten of which were submitted to the Joint Committee of Conference, but not acted upon. They were unanimously adopted by the American Convention:

Ecoled, I. That while we recognize the power of Coursess ever the Territories of the United States, we deny it right to stabilish Slavery within the Territories, to extend Slavery thereto, or to declare its existence therein, against the voic

thereto, or to declare its existence therein, against the voic and will of the people.

2. That to the citizens of the United States, residing in the Territories, belongs the power of traceing their Constitution of a State, and that whenever it is republicant in its form, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, it must be admitted into the Union upon an equality with all the other

States.
3. That the attempt of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their repeated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of a Staveholding and a Non-Slaveholding State, by seeking to admit a State with Slavery with a less population than a State without Slavery, was mil-republicant in principle, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country, and at variance with the whole spirit of our American Government and Resolution and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and Resolution and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and Resolution and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and Resolution and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and States with the whole spirit of our American Government and States with the Westerland States with the States with t

and at variance with the whole spirit of our American Govern-ment and People.

4. That we rejoice in the successful rebuke of this attempted wrong and outrage by the People of Kansas, acting on their own belown responsibility, and tree from all interference from any other quarter.

5. That to the Members of Congress who nobly sustained this interference for the property of the proposition of the principle of Free Government, against the opposition of the

other quarter.

5. That to the Members of Congress who nobly some of the principle of Free Government, against the opposition of the dominant party. North and South, East and West, is due an expression or the thanks and obligations of all the true men in the land, who believe that Party-tisms is higher than Party, and the metric between States and citizens should control the legislation of the control of the control of the control of the legislation.

is the country of the control of the country of the

That the members of this Convention, seeking to do all in That the members of me paint ballot-box, and an housest franchise, repower to obtain a pure ballot-box, and an housest franchise, gaine none as legal voters who have not conformed to the it and letter of the requisitions imposed by the Constitutions in United States and of this State, and of the laws passed such, regulating their citizenship.

That to everine and maintain a pure ballot-box and an honest taking, it is measured to pass a Registry Law, thereby obtained wide one of the citizenship, and proof that all who you are

28. That to secure and maintain a pure bailor-box and an access franchies, it is mecessary to pass a Registry Law, thereby obtaining evidence of the citizenship, and proof that all was vote are entitled to this privilege.

29. That, to prevent franchient voting, all who become citizens of the Intel States ought to reside in the State at least one year after receiving their naturalization papers, before voting, which is the period resulted to the citizens from other States, and of all native born citizens.

10. That while it is not the policy or purpose of the United States to prevent emigration, it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to see that the powers of the Old World are not allowed to tranship the immates of their prisons, alma-houses, and hospitals, to the shores of the United States. The housest and intelligent, the poor and the rich, the exist from oppression and all who leves liberty, regulated by law, are welcome, but not those whose views and crimes have made them so much the terror and dread of the land of their nativity, as to require their banishment to some foreign land.

11. That we seek to Americanize the Government by resistabilitying the spirit and particulars of he funders, and of Washington its father, by providing Free Schools for the young; labor for the industrious, protection improvements for secondry and accountability in the General and State Covernments and for the elevation of men to office who will be true to their principles and knew so master but the Constitution of the box back on the principles and knew on master but the Constitution and Laws which they have sworn to support.

12. That the people of this State cannot too bighly estimate.

and knew no master but the Constitution and Laws which they have sworn to support.

12. That the people of this State cannot too highly estimate the importance to the commonwealth of the great internal channels of common ree within its borders, and that the immediate completion of the enlargement of the Canals is demanded by every consideration of political economy.

13. That this Convention does not assent to the proposition that inasmuch as the Halfroads of this State are owned by private corporations, the Canals also should be owned by corporations; but that we are opposed to the sale of the Canals, and believe they should ever be sacredly held as the property of the projet, and for the public good.

14. That the boilding up of maninoth railroad corporations is damperous to the welfare of the people at larve, and all special

legislation for the increase of power of accelerations with a waterfail eye.

15. That having tendered terms of honorable union to the Republican Convention now in session in this city, and such terms having been evaded and rejected as a compromise, after a joint Committee of Conference, by a vote of 14 to 2, had agreed upon a common platform of Resolutions, we nevely re-affirm all the principles of the American Patry, adopted at Binghamton in 1855, and re-affirmed at Troy in 1857.

16. That we laylie the hearty cooperation of all who, concurring with us in sectioners, seek in good faith to reform the

THE CASE OF RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE.-The examination of Richard Adams Locke, the party charged with violating the Quarantine laws by smuggling in Ray Tompkins on Sunday last, was to have come up on Friday. Mr. Locke was in attendance, but owing to the prosecution not being ready, the case was post-poned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES

BURNING OF EFFIGIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

QUARANTINE, Friday-10 a. M. The villages of Tompkinsville and Stapleton were in an unusual state of excitement last evening, grow. ing out of a demonstration of a few hundred vagabonds designed to express their disapprobation of the course of those who have taken grounds against the recent crimes of the citizens of Staten Island. About 8 o'clock a rabble assembled in an open piece of ground at

effigies, which, as the labels indicated, were supposed.

in the estimation of the artist who designed them, to

represent various parties who had offended the peo-

e by calling their acts by their right names. One attenuated man of straw with a rope about his neck and crowned with a venerable white tile, was the Dr. Kane with a hundred tents and other camp labeled "Jake La Forge," who is one of the residents of the Island; and who made an affidavit against certain parties engaged in the outrage. Another label was on the breast, on which was inscribed the words: "Jacob La Forge, the traitor to his friends." Another figure was labeled "Hon, J. F. Raymond," another of the citizens who has testified against the incendiaries. A third was labeled "The Editor of The Times," and was a gross libel on the personal appearance of that gentleman, in giving to him a proboscis of gigantic proportions, when it is a physiognomical fact that his smelling apparatus is of microscopic dimensions rather than otherwise. The fourth effigy was labeled "Dr. Thompson;" the fifth, "Erastus Brooks; "and as the crowd was composed largely of Irishmen, they vented their indignation against him for his Know-Nothing proclivities as well, by representing him as ugly as possible. The sixth was designed to represent a lady. A white bonnet was on the head, and a calico dress with a long skirt covered the hypothetical extremities, and the whole was innocent of any suspicion of crinoline. On the label were inscribed the words, "The Editress of

the Staats-Zeitung." These figures were exhibited for some time to the admiration of the rabble, the scene being illuminated by the giare of torch-lights. Loud cheers and guffaws were frequently heard. The crowd being satisfied, Tom Carrett, one of the chief incendiaries, called upon them to form in procession and proceed to Tompkinsville. The order was obeyed, and, preceded by the drum, they marched up the road in a confused procession. On their way they were cheered and encouraged by the plaudits of citizens, and even ladies, who sympathise with the arsons and flagrant outrages of last week. In front of Muller's lager beer saloon (the proprietor being a leading spirit among the Germans participating in the crime) the procession stopped and gave prolonged cheers. They proceeded thence to the bar-room of Burns's Hotel and there put the effigies through various pugilistic exercises one with another and the crowd joined in the spirit of the occasion, howling and yelling like a chaos of demi-devils.

Leaving Burns's they proceeded to the open space in front of Jones's Hotel, where a tar-barrel was lighted. The crowd now numbered several hundred, and the light from the burning tar hightened the melodramatic character of the scene, which with the torches, effigies, the yells, the pistol shots, fireworks, the swaying backward and forward of the crowd amid the surrounding darkness, looked as if pandemonium had broken loose. The procession returned to Staple ton in the same disorder that they approached. There the effigies were burned as in such cases made and provided, except that of Mr. Lx Forge, which was nercifully allowed to be hanged, probably that the clothing might be available for the rag man and the body for kindling fires and stuffing a straw bed.

But within the Quarantine walls the scene was different. No intimation of the intended demonstration had been received by the police. Forty additional men, armed with volcanic repeating rifles, had arrived on the ground, making a force of 100 men within the walls, beside the 21 marines from the Sabine at the Government dock, and 60 Harbor Police in their boats. The Second Company, composed of 30 men. under Sergeant Preston, had gone on duty as sentries about the walls. Sergeant Lush's Company of 30 men had turned in to their tents. The reenforcements, however, had not retired.

The pistol shots and drum of the rabble were heard as they approached the village, and the order was given at once by Capt. Walling for all to fall into Sergeant Lush had left with his Company, which he posted on the side of the bill descending from the south side of the rains of the St. Nicholas, and which position commanded the open space on the south of the inclosure, where there was only a picket fence to prevent an entrance. Sergeant Preston's command was stationed along the wall. The howitzer was wheeled to within a few rods of the gate, and back of it was the reenforcement of forty men, under Sergeant-Major Waterbury and Sergeant Dixon. The men were thus posted until the crowd departed.

But an accession was made to the force. When the tar-barrel was burning in front of Jones's Hotel, several Roman candles were set off, and were observed from the deck of the Sabine. Thinking them to be signals from the Quarantine, Lieut. Woodhuli, the first officer of the vessel, ordered two of the cutters to be manued with fifteen men each, armed with muskets and cutlesses, and, taking with them twelve additional marines, they pulled for the shore, after firing a rocket from the deck, in answer to what was supposed to be the signal from the Quarantine. They remained ashore until 12 o'clock, when the men retired and the sailors returned to the Sabine, after receiving the hospitalities

of Sergt. Brevoort.
It is hardly probable that any violent demonstration was intended, but the aggregation of numbers had the affect to arouse the enthusiasm of the crowd, and it only needed the presence of leaders to have induced the crowd to again rush into the grounds and attempt to fire the new frame buildings that have been crected for hospital purposes. But the presence of a powerful military force, well armed, dampened the incendiary arder of the leaders, who will probably postpone the execution of their criminal intentions until the force is withdrawn, when they will not hesitate to again lay in ashes the shelter of the sick and helpless. Such are the threats that we hear hourly.

QUARANTINE, Friday-7 p. m.
The tardiness of the authorities in sending the mili-

tary is exciting much comment in all circles, and is regarded as an appropriate sequel to the action of the heads of the Police Department, in failing to send any force to the Island in time to prevent the fullest con-summation of the plot of the conspirators. All that can be is destroyed except the two temporary Hospital buildings, and these it is improbable the incendiaries will have the foolbardiness to molest until they are unprotected, when, with the precedents at Seguine's Point o fall back upon, and a public opinion on the Island ustaining them, they will not hesitate again to apply the torch. I hear of no change of opinion among the inhabitants based upon a belief in the immorality or criminality of the recent outrages. All who venture to speak a word in derogation of them look at it from a stand point of expediency; and, above all, the fear that the County of Richmond will be compelled by a taxation of her citizens to reimburse he State for the losses it has sustained through the acts of a mob at which they counived and are morally particeps criminis, is creating a decided sensation among the people. The inquiry is whether the county can be made to pay this, and, if so, the Quarantine can be kept in its present location permanently, unless means are used to secure its removal other than mob

niary responsibility will solve the problem.

The question is asked, What are the military to do | taxation when they get here! If their sole duty is to guard the Quaractine from violence, fifty men will be ample. If nortial law is to be carried out, and the bayonet is to supersede the civil authorities two hundred and fifty en will not suffice. The meral effect of a military acampment will be a cipher, if the purpose be not to teach the Staten Islanders that their acts of rebellion ave rendered military rule a necessity to secure the least, for law. The lesson taught, so far, has been one of utter disrespect to law, in which even the children sympathize. Arson bid: fair to become reputa ble when they shall arrive at maturity, under the cation they receive at the hands of sons of Vice-Presidents, magistrates, deacons of evangelical churches, and citizens of wealth and intelligence generally.

At three o clock this afternoon, the Steamer Smith-field arrived at the landing, having on board a detachment of one of the Companies of the Eighth Regiment under Capt. Lawrence. They numbered twenty-one persons-a Captain, two Lieutenants, one Engineer, and seventeen privates. Col. Raymond and Mr. Bar clay, of the Commissary General's Office, arrived on equipage and an munition brought from the Arsenal in Elm street. The place selected for the encampment is situated north of the Quarantine wall, a distance of about twenty rods. It is an open ground, and has a gentle slope to the river, which is but a short distance from the camp. All the rough frame buildings de signed for the refectory will be completed to-morrow. It will be about seventy-five feet in length by twentyfive in breadth.

On landing the Company was received with cheers by the police and a salute from the howitzer. As they marched up the street there was an evident disposition on the part of the crowd assembled about Burns's Hotel to jeer the small numbers in the force, but there was no boisterous demonstration. The Company marched to the camp grounds and stacked sems Several tents were pitched immediately. Some inquiry was made by Capt. Lawrence for some Firan for besiding, and as he could get no information ther as to where it could be obtained, he said he should not hesitate to help himself wherever he could find it. This may be regarded as a foretaste of martial law, under which individual rights of property are at the mercy of a military despotism. Capt. Lawrence will post a goard to-night about the encampment, the police continuing on duty in guarding the Quarantine. s-morrow morning a hundred tents will be pitched, and at 3 o'clock Col. Lyon with 250 men of his regiment are to arrive and supersede the police, who are auxious to return to the city. With the regiment Col. Varian will arrive with a battery of four 12-pound mountain howitzers.

Mr. Voorhis will complete to-morrow the second of the new temporary hospital buildings. They were commenced on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, and though each 100 by 25 feet, have been pushed forward with such energy that one of them is ready to receive the yellow fever patients to-morrow morning. Dr. Gillette made his usual visit to-day to the Lower

Quarantine. He took from the brig Ida Rayas Capt, Hammond, her master, who is suffering from the effects of the vellow fever, with which he was seized when but two days from Hayana. A case of typhoid fever was also brought up; the patient was delirious. Yesterday afternoon one of the scamen from the

Susquebanna died of the yellow fever. Mr. Krahs, the German, is improving, and will probably recover. The work of repairing the docks destroyed by the meb will be commenced to-morrow. The steamer Thistle has just landed with a quantity of timber, lumber and a steam pile-driver. The Wash-house Dock will be the first rebuilt.

But the event of the day was the convocation in the back parlor of Burns's Hotel of the sapient Board of Health of Castleton. Messrs, Christopher, Frean, Watson and Monday were present, and Messrs. Wolfe and De Forrest absent.

Dr. Munday, the Health Officer, submitted his report. It recited in substance that no new cases of ellow fever had transpired, that in accordance with the authority of the Board he had directed the evac untion of the tenements in "Rag-Pickers Row," and that in some instances the directions were complied with. Others-three families-refused, because they could not procure residences elsewhere, and as he deemed it important that the houses be evacuated. he advised that legal measures be taken to compe the occupants to forthwith remove. He reported also that the necessary arrangements had been made to cleanse the streets and yards of the infected district. But, perhaps, the most important part of Dr. Munday's report refers to that remarkable body, the anks. Within five minutes the force was distributed. Special Police of fifty men, appointed by the Board of Hegith of the town of Castleton. The report

"In relation to the special force recently appointed by your Honorable Board, I am of the opinion that, in consequence of the military force ordered by the Gov-ernor of the State, their services are no longer re-quired; and I would suggest that they be discharged,"

Thus it is, Republics are ungrateful. Fifty "Irish ellow-citizens, composing the cream of the Barney Donnelly Democracy, appointed on a special police in consideration of securing the election of Ray Tompkins as a delegate to the Syracuse Convention, were thus to be cut off from honor and emolument-and a sine cure at that-under the absurd pretease that a military force ordered by a Black Republican Governor, residing at Albany, to be quartered on the Island, ren-dered the continuance in office of that highly influential body of drunken loafers unnecessary. Mr. Frean saw the terpitude of the act of treachery that was proposed to be done, and while, throughout the meeting. Mr. Christopher urged the adoption of a resolution acting upon the recommendation of the Health Officer, Mr. Frean opposed it, and finally succeeded in staving off action until to-morrow morning, when the Board will again meet.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Health Officer of the town to confer with the counsel of the Board, and take legal means to compel the three families remaining in Ragpickers' row to remove therefrom, and in case of the inability of the families, to procure and pay for tenements, to have them procared at the expense of the Board.

Dr. Walson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

was adopted:

Resided. That the documents addressed to and presented by the Health Officer of this Board of the —— day of August. 1856, charring the Health Officer of this port with malfessame in that he has ent for and conveyed certain stevedores and others from the infected shipping in the Harbor of New York, in Quarastine, and had them conveyed to a political meeting in New-Brighton, in the Town of Castleton, on the —— day of August 1856, be taken from the table, and that the add documents be 1856, be taken from the table, and that the add documents by placed in the hands of the legal adviser of this Board, with instructions to adopt such steps thereon as in his judgment may bring the Health Officer of the Port of New York to justice in this county, where the misdemeanor was perpetrated.

Mr. Frean called the attention of the Board to statements in the morning journals to the effect, that the employees of the Castleton Board of Health had been engaged in burning infected clothing and bedding on the beach, within a short distance of inhabited houses, the smoke of which was wafted over the village. He desired to know if these statements were true

Dr. Munday said he had directed Mr. Jones, the agent of the Board, to bury the bedding on the beach, est the burning spread the contagion. He called Mr. Jones before the Board as a witness, and Jones substantisted the statements of Dr. Munday except the doctor left him the alternative to burn the bedding is he did not choose to bury it. Jones chose the alter native, but he said that the wind was blowing from the sou'-west, and that consequently the smoke was blown from the Island. But as the people here, in cluding the reporters, saw the smoke blown over the place, they naturally conclude that their senses are

good against Jones's conclusions. Mr. Frean read a lecture, the purport of which was that Mayor Tiemaun would have to wait a good while before Richmond County would pay \$300,000 to reimburse the state for the losses it had sustained, and the emphasis with which he dwelt upon the subject dis-

violence. The determination of this question of pecu-

Dr. Watson offered the following resolution, which

was laid over: was Inid over:

Resided. That we, the Board of Health of the town of Castieton, see with deep anxiety the addictinds of his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York for the safety of the catterns of said city (at the extense of the lives of the project of Richmond County), and would respectfully suggest that overtimes he made to the Citie of New-Fersey for the exchange of Santy Hook for States (shind—an urrangument which would answer the triple propose of radiating the Mayor of his fourth in the safety of New-Yorkers and us of two peatlences—the yellow fever and official church see.

This facetions effort of Dr. Watson being concluded, the Board adjourned to to-merrow morning.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDERS.

The following special orders have been issued by Adjutant-General Townsend, in pursuance of the

Proclamation of Gov. King: SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 156. SPECIAL ORDERS SO. LOB.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, I ADULTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALSANY, Sept. 7, 1838.

Personal to the preclatation of the Generator of the State should be him this day, and having reference to the gross out are which have recently occurred at the Consenting, in the

set direct to the General Hendquarters, giving a detail of hiscomes, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, who seles upon him the utmost vigilance in the discharge of the cry delicate duties imposed upon him by this order. The Commissary General, on the requisition of the communition necessary for the force.

By order of the Commander in Chief, FRED'S TOWNSEND, Adja Ges.

REGIMENTAL ORDER. The following is the regimental order issued to the orce detailed to the Quarantine:

force detailed to the Quarantine:

Headquarters, First Division N. Y. S. Militia,
New York, Sept. 3, 1858.

Special Orders, No. 156, from General Headquarters, issued pursuant to the proclamation of his Excellency, the Major General hereby details the Eighth Regiment. New York State Militia, under the command of Col. George Lyon, to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Richmond County, and take position immediately adjacent to the Quaranties arounds, but not within the Quaranties inclosure, and sufficiently near to the property of the State, and to the buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the sick, to be able, at all times, justantly and effectively, to defend the same, and the lives of the sick, against all violence.

The freepool the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Varian (diamounted), with their battery of mountain howitzers, will proceed with the Regiment, and do duty as Artillery.

Until suitable buildings, immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, can be selected for barrack purposes, Col. Lyon will select a suitable site for the encampment of his Regiment. On the north side of the Quaranties, and as near thereto as one veniont. By order of Major General Charles W. Sandford.

C. H. SANDFORD, D. Q. M., Acting Div. Insp. Headquarters, Third Bricade, N. Y. S. M., }

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.

New York, Sept. 8, 1858.

Scectat Orders are promulgated for the information and government of the Eighth Regiment.

By order of Brigadier General William Hall.

JAMES SMITH, A. D. C.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

LIHADQUARTERS ELGITH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,

New-York, Sept. 19, 1335,

Special Orders, No. VIII.

Pursuant to Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment will parade on Saturlay, September II, in tall uniform, gray trowsers, knapsacks, with overcoals rolled.

Field and Staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel on parade.

parade.

The Band, Color Bearer and General Guides will report to the Adjustant on parade, fifteen minutes before the formation of line.

The line will be formed in the City Arsenal at 1 o'clock p. m.

Each soldier will provide himself with fatigue dress, blanket, and extra linen. No bagage, except what is absolutely necessary, will be allowed, the same to be marked with the name of the owner and letter of his company, and be brought to the Armory on the morning of parade. Assistant Convernance Tiffany will take charge of the same, and provide conveyance to the caup. By order of GEO LYON, Colonel. O. F. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF

HEALTH.
FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The Health Commissioners met at noon. Present, Mayor Tiemann, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell and Muller. The Mayor reported that he had hald the views given here yeaterday before the Com-missioners of Emigration, and that they approved of them. They were in favor of rebuilding the hospitals of iron, and raising \$300,000 for the purpose. A Committee of three, of which he was one, was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements. That Committee would visit the Quarantine improvements three times a week, commening temorrow afternoon. They would apply to the Attorney General to commence a suit against Richmond County for damages in consequence of the late wholesale destruction countenanced by the authorities of that place.

The Mayon further remarked that Major-General Sandford had called on him this morning and informed him that he would send down the cavalry and a company of the 8th regiment at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the steamer Dr. Kane.

The captain of the Queen of the South, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, applied to come up. She had been quarantined twelve days.

Dr. Thompson reported that one death from yellow fever occurred during her passage.

This the captain defined on oath, and described the case as inflammation of the bowels, which, he said, had in his opinion been brought on by intemperance.

The Board then decided to let her come up on Wednesday.

Wednesday,
Dr. Thompson reported that the boarding officer of

Dr. Thompsox reported that the boarding officer of the lower bay lived outside of the Quarantine walls with his family, and had been threatened by the mob. The boarding officer, therefore, had applied to him for a place of some kind to live within the grounds. The Maxon recommended a tent as the best that could be done. This was adopted. A communication was received recommending con-centrated chlorine, vegetable gases, &c., as disinfect-ants for shipping. Referred to Dr. Thompson for a

The Board adjourned to Saturday.

The Asia's mails arrived yesterday afternoon, but through some accident our packages failed to come to hand until 14 this morning. They contain nothing of pressing importance additional to the full summary which came by telegraph.

The following is the latest from the Atlantic tele-

graph. It appears in the papers of the 27th ult.: THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

To the Editor of The London Star.

Siz: We have the pleasure to forward you the ac-

companying message, received on Tuesday night.
Although the intelligence is not of public interest, you will perhaps think it worth communicating to your readers. It was received with every word and letter as we sent it. Your obedient servant,

SAML GURNEY, WILLIAMS & THOMPSON.

"NEWFOUNDLAND, Aug. 24-11:30 p. m. "Newfoundland, Aug. 24—11:30 p. m.
"Two miles shore end ample, one have half-mile
small cable pleaty—It is stowed on the beach. Two
splicers and jointers her—Six gallons of naptha required—Please send authority to draw on Brooking
one hundred pounds required immediately for labourers
house in a wilderness. Roads to make and woods to
cut down and clear—Ought to have some more relays
have only one—Great difficulty in sending letters from
here—Have written fully."

THE SWEENEY DELEGATION TO STRACUSE. -A meetng of the Tammany Hall Sweeney Delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse was held at Tammany Hall last evening. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was chosen Chairman, and Richard B. Connolly fficiated as Secretary. Two delegates, viz: Gideor J. Tucker, Secretary of State, and Dennis Ryer, Councilman, appeared as Delegates from the XIth District, Twentieth Ward. Tucker is a Schell man, or Binghamtonian, while Ryer stands by Tammany Hall. His claims were referred to a Committee of Three, consist-ing of Mesers. Cooper, Minor and Field; after which, the delegates adjourned to meet at Syracuse at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th inst.